-The special correspondent to a London daily writes: - 'Mazzini is again to the fore, and advocating the overthrow, not only of Roman, but of monarchical rule, Italy, with Rome for its metropolis, is again the cry of this party of agitators. 'One thing is clear to me, writes the arch-agitator, 'the country is ripe for a change. The moment for action has arrived. If our party let it pass they proelaim themselves incapable. Delay is killing ns. The military element is melting away under this loss of time, and will ultimately turn against us.' So Mazzini asks for immediate revolution, and that republic which he will not see if he lives to be a hundred. Still, these are disturbed times in Italy; nor do I think that the King or the Princes are equal to the occasion.

Sierra Leone is suffering from a plethora of educational establishments. In a report drawn up by Mr. J. S. Laune on the state of education in the West African settlements, it appears that in Sierra Leone alone there are no less than ninety-five elementary schools. As the district altogether is not more extensive than the Isle of Wight, the surplus supply might with advantage be turned to other directions, where instruction is not a whit less needed. In the poverty-stricken districts of London alone double the number of savages need conversion to Christianity. Five hundred in number Mr. Laune estimates a village population to be, for whose benefit three schools were established. A fourth school was in contemplation in connection with a certain sect already having a school of similar principles on the spot.

- During the past six months the emigration from the Mersey has been of an unprecedented character. During the month ending June there sailed from the port of Liverpool 30 ships, with 23,681 passengers (under the act), of whom 8706 were English, 907 Scotch, 5702 Irish, and 8716 foreigners. Of the ships, 27 sailed to the United States, with 18.319 passengers, of whom 6532 were English, 899 Scotch, 5195 Irish, and 5702 foreigners. To Canada there were nine ships, with 5312 passengers, of whom 2183 were English, 8 Scotch, 107 Irish, and 3014 foreigners. The following vessels sailed not under the act:-To the United States, 5 ships, with 337 passengers; to Victoria, 3, with 139 passengers; to the West Indies, S, with 21 passengers; to South America, 5, with 98 passengers; to the East Indies, 1, with 50 passengers; and to Africa, 1, with 17 passengers. During the quarter ending June there sailed under the act 76,484 passengers, and not under the act, 1927, making a total of 78,411, which, when compared with the same quarter of last year, shows an increase of 21,156. The total number of passengers who sailed from the Mersey during the last six months was 99,200.

- The reported determination of the Prussian Government not to renew the convention with Russia for the extradition of political offenders has given rise to much hostile comment in the Russian press. This famous convention, which created so much indignation in Europe in 1863, has repeatedly been made the subject of interpollations from liberal deputies in the Prassian Chamber, and it is now generally understood that when the period for which it was made expires, which will be in a few months, Count Bismark will allow it to lapse altogether. The Russian papers point out that this is one of the many disadvantages for Russia created by the events of 1866; and that the independent tone which has since then been assumed by the Berlin Cabinet, and especially by Count Bismark, shows that Prussia, instead of being a sure ally, as formerly, may now become on occasion even a formidable enemy. They add that the convention is one of the most important guarantees of the preservation of peace in Poland, and accordingly urge their Government at once to open negotiations for its renweal.

-Mr. C. F. Varley, the English electrician, has just written a letter containing some remarkable observations on spiritualism, in which he is a devout believer. The "presence of people with very active minds weakens or destroys the power" of the spirits. We are not much surprised at this, nor that "the spiritual beings who produce the physical phenomena seem in almost all cases to be very limited in intelligence, generally more so than any of the human beings present," which is saying not a little. "The process of dying," we are further informed, "does not seem to add to the intelligence of an individual:" superstition seems to reign on the other side of the grave as much as on this, and appears to be as difficult to eradicate as here." Moreover, "a sudden and violent death is very prejudicial to an individual in the next life," making him very brutalized and malicious. This supplies Mr. Varley with a cogent argument against capital punishment, "because when a criminal of the lowest type is executed, the low-ness of his type, added to his violent death, makes him a spirit nearly material in nature; such beings seem to derive great pleasure in doing mischief." As to the practical value of communications from spirit land, one would like to ask Mr. Varley whether, if anything went wrong with the French Atlantic cable, in the laying of which he has been engaged, he would apply to the spirits to tell him where the hitch was, and how to remody it, instead of following the regular scientific

-The Scotch Free Church and the Scotch United Presbyterian Church seem inclined to amalgamate, thus becoming the strongest religious body in Scotland. The clergy of the Establishment, alarmed at this, are disposed to request the Free Church to return, and to facilitate negotiation, wish to abolish the grievance on which the Free Church seceded -the right of patronage. They propose that the ministers should be elected by the communicants and land-owners together; that is, in fact, by the communicants, for the 'heritors" would be swamped, and, unless communicants, would retire. There are no grave difficulties as to property, for the patronage is worth little; is not given, as in England, to landlords' relatives, and cannot be sold, except with the land; while the communicants have already a right of objecting to any presentation, which they use, we are bound to add, with a most worldly contempt for

The fresh disaster with nitro-glycerine which has occurred in Wales ought finally to determine the fate of that substance. Attention has frequently been called to the horribly dangerous character of this material, and from time to time this character has asserted itself very emphatically by occasioning some disaster more or less considerable. With the destruction of the steamship European at Colon a few years ago, and the more recent Newcastle explosion, most persons are familiar; but numerous and very serious accidents have taken place in other countries which are little known, although they have led to the absolute prohibition of the use of nitro-glycerine in Belgium and Sweden. The fact is that the material is far too sensitively dangerous to be employed as an article of commerce. Not merely is it liable to spon-

being a liquid, it is peculiarly apt to be spilt and accidentally exploded. And then, when it does go off, the effects (because of that very quality which chiefly recommends it to the miner-its enormous explosive power) are far more terrific than they would be with the same quantity of gunpowder, while gun-cotton, under the same circumstances, would not explode at all, but merely It is impossible to render an article of this character safe for use by any legislative restrictions. There is nothing for it, we believe, but to prohibit nitro-glycerine altogether, except, perhaps, in small quantities for scientific and chemical purposes. There need be the less hesitation about doing this, since the only important use of nitro-glycerine is for mining purposes; and the recent improvements and discove-ries in gun-cotton establish that this material may be not only safely used and transported-nay, that, if desired, it may even be stored damp, and dried when required for use, but that when fired by means of a detonating fuse, instead of by simple inflammation, it assumes a new character, so to speak, and develops an explosive force so intense that as a disruptive agent it is quite on a par with nitro-glycerine. These facts are perfectly well known to chemists, and to all who have interested themselves in these subjects; but it takes a long time to overcome the prejudices of a Welsh miner; and, because of the facilities for application which nitroglycerine, being liq. id, presents, he has continued to use it despite repeated warnings and at whatever risk. The explosion of nitro-glycerine in the heart of the Welsh mining districts will, perhaps, lead the miners them-selves to abandon so (earful a preparation; but in any case the Government should now step in and prohibit its u.e. -The arrangements of the Œenmenical

Council begin to assume shape. There will be a certain number of preliminary councils held, according to the Perseveranza, each of which will be presided over by a cardinal specially named by the Pope as his locum tenens, and the realts will then be proclaimed as canonical laws in the sessions, presided over by the Pope himself. There will be about ten of the sessions, but they are not to be a "clerical parliament," but assemblies, to which cer in propositions will be read, and which will vote upon them by acclamation and without any discussion whatsoever. The programme, as at present fixed, gives for the respective sessions the following subjects: 1. Panthelem, rationalism, naturalism, absolute rationalism, in nine theses; 2 Moderate rationalism, in seven theses: 3. Indifferentism, tolerantism, in four theses: 4 Socialism, communi-m, secret societies, Bible societies, liberal-clerical societies, in six theses; 5, Errors on the Church and its rights, in twenty theses: 6. Errors on society and its relations to the Church, in seventeen theses: 7. Errors on natural and Christian morals, in ten theres; 8. On the Christian marriage, in ten theses: 9. On the sovereignty of the Pope of Rome, in two theses; 10.

On modern liberalism, in four theses. -Three of the Duke of Rutland's Leicestershire estates have been sold by auction; one at Aylestone, consisting of 1489 acres; another at Lubbesthorpe, containing 1435 acres; and a thire at Knaptoft, containing 2257 acres. The Knaptoft and Lubbesthorpe estates were each offered in one lot, but the Aylestone property was divided into 76 lots. The Lubbesthorpe estate commenced at £50 an acre, and after being run up to £70, was knocked down at that price to Mr. C. Brook, of Enderby Hall, the purchase-money, including £1980 for timber, amounting to £102,384. The Kr ptoft estate was sold at £55 an acre to Mr. Rodwell, the purchaseceeds of the sale amounted to £347,624 7s. 3d., or with the lots withdrawn, but bid for privately, £359,974 7s. 3d.

-The Paris Conneil of the Society of Arts has issued the following timely announcement:- "The vulgar habit, common throughout Europe, of mobbing distinguished persons on their visits to public places needs reform, and the Society of Arts may well attempt to introduce it. The Council of the Society of Arts appe I with confidence to the members to assist in preventing the mobbing and following any Soyal and distinguished person, who may attend the conversazione of the society on the 1st of July, and request them to assist in enabling such visitors to enjoy the privilege of walking about unmolested, and seeing the objects of art, like any private person.

-One of the most remarkable works now going on in London is the construction of a second Thames Tun el. But so great is the advance which has been made in engineering since the days of Sir Isambard Brunel, that no one takes much interest in this work. Hitherto it has progressed most satisfactorily. The ground has turned out to be firm clay, and so impermeable is it, so dry is the tunnel, that the water used by the masons in erecting the brickwork has to be brought to them. The "Tower-Subway," as it is called, is being completed at the rate of nine feet a day, and wil be an immense convenience when it is open.

-M Nish, in his able work on "The Philosophy of Drunkenness," gives an account of the effect of different stimulants on the system. Dr Paris, in his "Pharmacologia," lates some curious facts relating to stimulants. Hobbes drouk cold water when he was desirous of moking a great intellectual Newton smoked, Bonaparte took snuff, Pope strong coffee, Byron gin and Wedderburne, the first Lord Ashwater. burton, always placed a blister on his chest when he had to make a great speech. The great Lord Erskine took large doses of opium. On the trial of Queen Caroline, Erskine, anxious to make a great speech, took an overdose of his favorite drug. The effect was striking; he dropped into the arms of Lord Stanhope, who sat next to him.

-The valuable library of illustrated works of the late John Dillon has just been sold in London, by auction. A few of the lots reached good prices:-Butler's Hudibras and Remains, in 7 vols. £42: Byron's Works, enlarged to 26 vols., £120; Byron's Hours of Idleness and English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, extensively illustrated and bound in 3 vols, folio, £75 10s.; Scott's Life of Dryden, with an original Letter of Dryden and other illustrations, £22 5s.; Evelyn's Memoirs, superbly illustrated and bound in 4 vols., £122; Gray's Works, with 30 Autograph Letters of the Poet, and other illustrations, in 5 vols., £67; Johnson's Life of Pope, illustrated with many beautiful portraits and

autograph letters, £82. -At Leipsic the book trade seems to grow vigorously. In 1789 only 355 works, and in 1859 1582 works issued from the Leipsic presses, but in 1869 the number is expected to reach nearly 2000. There are in Leipsic 1282 depots of book firms established in other parts of Germany, and the book exchange at the fairs is visited by all the principal English and Continental book-buyers; in 1868, at the taneous explosion, but it is readily sus-bands. The printing firms of Leipsic, of septivity to explosion on concussion, and which there are 47, employ 1000 men, 450

women, and 300 apprentices; there are also | dated. I may state that there are some re-100 binding shops, employing 400 binders and 160 apprentices. The music-printers of Leipsic are said to print one-third of all the music

issued in Germany.

—A good deal used to be said about applying explosive bombs in the whale fishery; but actual trials have shown the plan to be a failure. The explosion of a bomb, if attached to the harpoon, simply destroys the flesh in its neighborhood, and hence also the hold on the fish which is often thus lost and uselessly killed. From various causes, amongst which are, no doubt, the general use of gas for lighting, and the discovery of petroleum, the whale fishery has rather languished of late years, and it probably requires a stimulus such as would be afforded by diminishing its well-known dangers. Whether this object would be obtained by a curious proposal submitted to the Society of Civil and Mechanical Engineers by Mr. H. J. Rogers, only actual trial could show; but we understand that the project is partly brought forward by practical whale fishers. A galvanic battery is placed in the whaling boat with a powerful induction coil in communication. From the terminals of the battery two insulated wires pass as conductors through a line of the size ordinarily used to the harpoon, which is made with two heads, separated from each other, each insulated wire passing through the harpoon to the points where they terminate. The handle of the harpoon is of course insulated. In this harpoon the circuit would be complete when it struck the whale. According to another plan, one insulating wire passes from one terminal through the rope to the end of a harpoon having one point only, the other insulated wire hanging in the water, and acting as a means for the return current. The experiments have been tried on eels and other small fish without perforating the skin, the two wires from the poles of the battery being simply directed in close proximity to each other towards the fish, or one wire at the head and the other at the tail, and the effect has been to produce rigidity and complete temporary paralysis, the eel and the other fish appearing perfectly lifeless during, and even after, the period of contact.

NAPOLEONIC.

The Prorogation of the Corps Legislatif-Exciting Scene. The Legislative Body held a sitting on the 13th, M. Schneider in the chair. The bench of the Ministers was empty. There was not a place unoccupied in the ranks of the Left. On the minutes of the previous sitting being

brought forward. M. Jules Favre rose and said: Gentlemen We yesterday heard a document read which might be differently judged of by each one amongst us. But, at least in form, it seemed to promise to this Chamber the restitution of the liberties which belong to it by right-

The President-Excuse me, M. Jules Favre. M. Jules Favre-And which have hitherto been refused it.

The President-Monsieur Jules Favre, by the terms of the constitution and of the regulations, no discussion of any sort can take place on the occasion of a message from the Emperor. (Assent on a great number of benches. Denial on the Left.)

M. Jules Favre—I am explaining my views on the minutes. The President-I cannot allow you to contime on this subject. (Renewed approbation: continued noise.)

M. Jules Favre, raising his voice to dominate the noise-I ascended this tribune to protest against an act which is the most formal contradiction to the message we heard yester-day. The step to which I allude is not only money amounting to £60,828. The total pro- | an impropriety-an infringement of the dig nity of the Chamber, but still more a funeste measure. (Violent exclamations in many parts. Great applause on the Left.) The President-Monsieur Jules Favre,

call you to order! (Approbation on many benches. Noisy exclamations on the Left.)

M. Jules Favre—* * * * * * and one which shows the profound impuissance of personal power * * * * * (Noise and increasing agitation-Cries of "Order, order."-Applause on the Left.

The President-Monsieur Jules Favre, 1 again call you to order! (Exclamations on the Left-Approbation in the other parts of the Chamber.

M. Jules Favre - I can only pity those amongst you, gentlemen, who do not feel yourselves wounded. (Murmurs from various benches.) The country will judge us all. Renewed exclamations.) Yes, gentlemen, the people asked to be enlightened; it desired to be reassured. Our discussions are postponed: the public anxiety is prolonged; I repeat, the nation will judge us. (Loud cheering on the Left—Agitation.)

tinue, and I remind you I have twice called you to order. (M. Jules Favre returned to his seat and received the congratulations of his colleagues

of the Left. M. Jules Favre (from his place and in the midst of the noise)- The operations are not concluded, the Legislative Body is not constituted. * * * (Noise.) A large number of elections are not validated. Such a proceeding has never been recorded in history; we are subjected to humiliation. (Increasing noise and cries of "Order! order!") Personal power is condemned! It will not survive this event! Such is my conviction. (Agitation and confusion.

The President-I am astonished that is should be the day after a grand act, one essentially liberal-

Some voices on the Left-Oh, oh! Numerous others—Yes, yes! The President— * * * that such protests

should be raised in this place. Not only are they contrary to the regulations, but they are still more so to the sentiment of the whole of France. ("True, true." Loud M. E. Pelletan-This is a policy of intrigue,

not of principle. The President-Are any further observations to be made on the minutes? M. Girault-I wish to speak, but not on political matters.

The President—Speak. M. Girault-Fifty-five members, of whom I am one, are about to find themselves in a state of incertitude for an indefinite period, contrary to every species of right, and particularly to that which their constituents have to

be represented. Several voices-True! true! M. Estancelin—At the opening of this session the Government told us that we were summoned for the verification of powers, and we are about to disperse without having achieved that task.

Count de Keratry-The prorogation is a dissolution by anticipation!

The President—I am glad that M. Girault has again furnished me with an occasion to repeat to the Chamber and the country what has been several times stated, and confirmed by a vote of the Assembly; that is to say, that the postponement of the examination of certain elections in no way furnishes any pre-

sumption against their being ultimately vali-

turns which have not been reported, and in reference to which the bureau has voted unanimously in favor of their validity. (Hear, hear.) As to some others, no opinion can be justly formed, as the papers have not yet been examined. On these various grounds, I protest beforehand against any unpleasant feeling which might be produced here or elsewhere relative to the position of colleagues whose powers have not yet been verified. I declare once more that they have really the quality of deputies—first, because they have been elected, and afterwards, because a decision of the Chamber authorizes them to take part in the votes. Between those who have been admitted and those who have not, therefore, only a question of procedure exists, which has not as yet been ex-

M. Pelletan-There is evidently a difference between the situation of the Deputies whose powers have been validated, who have taken the oaths and have been admitted, and that of those whose elections have been verified. Is a proof desired? When the elections of fifty-five Deputies had not been confirmed, the Chamber, not being constituted. could not commence the great discussions. under pain of forming a majority due to a surprise. In that silnation, which was an infraction of the regulations, we asked that the fifty-five members should be allowed to PASSE VINE NA

Baron Jerome David-It was not you who nade the proposal!

M. Pelletan-The Chamber consented to it. M. Jules Simon-Not all the members. M. Pelletan-May be. But, in fine, the Deputies in question do not possess the plenitude of the powers of a representative, as possibly the elections of some of them may not be maintained. There is consequently a fear that the suspicion which weighs on some may attach to all those whose powers are not as yet verified. Yet it is in that situation, when the Legislative Body is not yet completed, that the Chamber is prorogued, even before we have been able to sit! The precedent is a deplorable one. We ought to have at least een able to complete the verification of powers. I, therefore, deeply regret this measure. (Movements in opposite senses.)

The minutes were then adopted. The President then read the decree pubished in the official journal, and declared the sitting at an end. The Deputies separated in the midst of considerable agitation.

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